orld's

eans, NINE MILLION f human need . . . the . . . and do please send

Refugee Service Appeal. ons to its own Korean n help to make a new

ronicle, August 3, 1953.

share in creating the feat ich children are orphaned an by the million.

it have been thinking of bis however, unlikely to appeal, so it is not mentioned

t is not good enough to urg le destruction had to be unu to show the Communists the ld" is prepared and able im. If it can only do so at be lion destitute people in "a l in there is made and the state of th en there is surely "something ry foundation.

it be given to Korea; that I rebuilt and its industries sly a necessity, but to sugges ulles, that a new Korea should be show window of the free a lack of imagination that a sensitiveness. nscusitiveness

ronicle tries to soften the that "ordinary folk" would ig of the country, which will gly they have helped to ma to be a testimonial to

estitute, and then imagine t right by passing round hen it is a bad way, and , not pride.

of peace must, of course, hat we can give, and all and will, as well as give it will be a useless class. rtaken with the humility of dmits guilt, and the stress

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IDY TRIP

Fellowship of Reconciliations Altos, California, jeut through which Kirk yika, (British colony in enabled to spend a year Francisco Peninsula. Jap Meru Citizens Union, re-of Wameru at a hear 1 New York last Novem of their lands by the Britis

EALISTIC

id a few questions for What is the defence again. There is hardly one ole of the country to which rt in the event of an all atters like these had Hughes; the dehate itical sparring match.

ise served

round up his speech with olicy." We are regiment nposing a system of the itry for no useful purpose ie in this way, if we rom useful industry, if d skill away, we shall industrial crisis from which mament is likely to save tting these matters attended the calism. The time has connent should adopt a most

full report of the he Commons US OBJECTORS

ON IN 1953.

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BUSSIA AND THE en-nead dans

By Emrys Hughes, M.P.

PAGE SIX

BREACH OF TRUCE?

MR. DULLES has insisted that it would not be cricket for China to take advantage of the truce in Korea to increase aid to the Viet-Minh forces engaged in the war in Indo-China.

but the USA has given France an \$80m. aircraft carrier.

his "Letter from the USA" on page two.
A. J. Muste writes that this gift is presumably made to aid France in the intensified war against the Vict-Minh.

DULLES AGAIN

Preparing for Second Round

By a Political Correspondent

was announced this week that 16 hations involved in Korea, including Britain, have appended their signatures to an undertaking that in the event of 4 breech of the truce they will engage in hostilities which will not be limited the Korean peninsular.

to make it clear that no automatic action in any eventuality is entailed, and that the rights rights of British independence of judgment are reserved.

If the is so, one wonders why the document was prepared.

Wording, it is true contains sufficient ambiguity to make it defensible before the indignation of the Opposition and intellignation of the Opposition and intellignation of the Opposition and intellignation of the presents only Sir Wingnes own warning to China against a opposition of the truce. Yet the document is founded with Mr. Dulles' visit to his "old triend" Syngman Rhee, and that gentless a proposition of the security of th high's complete victory in securing a treaty which will render, and is designed to render, any compromise settlement impossible. At the same time Mr. Dulles loses no opporhe same time Mr. Dulles loses no oppor-limity of reiterating the 90-day time limit which his allies have repudiated.



here might have been some merit in a document signed by the 16 powers solemnly autioning Rhee against any further acts of the country of the rovocation. After all, it is he, not the communists, who has consistently threat-

Yet the fact that Britain has been induced o sign this ambiguous document is exbeniely serious.

the truce is possible.

Qui information whether such a breach was due to the North or the South will depend in the word of Mr. Rhee and Mr. Dulles. The value of these gentlemen's conjoined capacity to speak the truth might just be willicient if a five-shilling fine were the ane at stake. When the issue is Britain's avolvement in World War Three, rather expected to be required.

fact, the recent conduct of the South korean President has reopened in many hinds the reliability of the "official" account—once more a Rhee-Dulles account the circumstances preceding the outbreak of hostilities.



tantastic and depressing aspect of this content is not so much its content it there is sufficient uproar about it the issue would sufficient uproar about it the issue to all fully justify a recall of the House the persistence, in the face of public phinion, in the face of the known opinions and men as diverse as Attlee, Eisenhower Churchill, of the same steadily-pro-loved and squalidly conducted conspiracy wards war in the Far East which has run tinuously through all the public actions Mr. Dulles and his entourage since Mr. Dulles and his emonrage the outbreak of the Korean war.

be intolerable if Britain is once more thrapped by this dishonourable emissary of abominable policy.

DANISH LABOUR PARTY OPPOSES U.S. BASES

General Elections in Denmark will Mace in September. The Social Demo-Who have hitherto supported the estabof American air pases in Denmark now decided to oppose them.

August 14 1953

KOREA: BRITAIN UNITED

Danger of truce sabotage comes from West

THE National Peace Council, through the Peace With China Council, is sending to all delegations at the forthcoming session of the United Nations Assembly a selection of extracts from editorial comment in British newspapers demonstrating the unity of British opinion behind the Government's policy as demonstrated by Mr. Butler when he said recently:

"Our conception of the United Nations is that of a family of nations and not an anti-Communist alliance."

The American magazine, Time, assessed the climate of opinion in Britain last week in these words:

"On the other side of the globe, the British rose to a gentlemanty boil when they read that John Foster Dulles would not agree to a bargain that admitted the Chinese aggressors to the UN."

aggreement with the Communists in Korea still more difficult. He added:

"It uncompromisingly involves the United States in the fate of this precarious republic, and it drops the useful fiction that Korea is the

This came after Britain's Liberal News Chronicle had said editorially (July 31): The tough, tight-lipped, uncompromising talk which has come out of Washington is no reflection of the prevailing opinion in

Tough talk condemned

The same newspaper's evening counterpart, the London Star, declared in a leading article
"Talk Truce?" on August 7:

"When announcing his forthcoming retirement General Mark Clark was asked whether he thought the atom bomb should be used if the Reds break the Korean truce.

"His answer was: 'I would personally favour using any and every weapon at our disposal." And he added that in that event the UN forces would retaliate 'with no holds barred.'

"General Clark is a very fine soldier. But like so many American generals he is given to talking on topics best left to the political leaders.

What we want to hear is not tough talk but something constructive about speeding the Political Conference and ensuring that the truce is not also imperilled by Syngman Rhee or Chiang kai-Shek.

"It is true, as President Eisenhower said in his radio speech, that the truce is not a matter for 'wild rejoicing.' There is still much to be done before lasting peace is

"The task calls for firmness—but not bellicosity. It would help those who have to do the job if generals remained silent."

Treaty makes agreement difficult

Writing from Scoul on August 8, Patrick O'Donovan, told Sunday Observer readers that more substantial safeguards might be the treaty signed that day between the US and Korea could not fail to make a political

SUICIDE AT PORTON

Scientist was depressed

A RESEARCH worker who committed suicide at Britain's Microbiological (Germ Warfare) Research Establishment Porton was stated to get "frightfully depressed" over his work when evidence was given at the inquest last week.

The dead man, a senior scientific officer, was an extremely experienced chemist, the Wiltshire Coroner was told by Mr. Leslie F. Williams, head of the chemistry department

He had committed suicide by taking eyanide. Asked by the Coroner whether the deceased

had bouts of drinking, his wife said :

" Yes, he got frightfully depressed and he felt it was the materials he was working with which caused this depression. Then he drank to relieve the depression."

Earlier she had told the coroner that she was not disturded when her husband had not come home by his usual bus, he had stayed away on two previous occasions "until he felt civilised again." Their married life had

been very happy.

Inspector W. G. Hand, GC, of the War
Department Constabulary, described the finding of the body with two bottles nearby.

"It uncompromisingly involves the United States in the fate of this precarious republic, scene of a limited police action."

UN as a World Government?

PROPOSALS for the reform of the United Nations are to be presented to the greatest world government conference yet held when it meets in Copenhagen's Parliament House from August 22 to 29.

Prepared in anticipation of revision of the UN charter, which falls due for renewal in two years time, the document urges that a reformed UN be granted power to:

1 Make and enforce United Nations law:

2. Supervise the process of disarmament and control the production of atomic energy;

3. Uphold basic human rights:

4. Supervise United Nations elections;
5. Be responsible for the administration of non-self-governing territories;

6. Promote food production and economic development;
7. Provide relief in outbreaks of familie,

serious epidemies or natural disasters; 8. Administer world territory;

9 Raise revenue for all or any of these purposes.

The proposals were prepared by a Joint Commission on UN Charter reform established

Page Six

U.N. COMMISSION HALTS TESTIMONY ON S. AFRICAN RACE RELATIONS

Britain and U.S. supporting Malan

Peace News Reporter

THE UN Commission on the Racial Situation in South Africa held up the testimony of a witness on Saturday because it was touching on infernational questions which the Chairman ruled could not be discussed.

Peace News staff, was the last person to give evidence at the Geneva hearings.

He had introduced the question of external support for the present South African Govern-ment and its policy of racial segregation and oppression.

He had begun by saying that his experience in South Africa led him to the conclusion that the regime of Dr. Malan could not have gone so far, perhaps may now have fallen, were it not for powerful influences outside South Africa which helped it to remain alive.

This assistance came, said Mr. Wardle, argely from three sources: Great Britain, the USA, and States with Colonial territories in Africa and elsewhere. There were three main reasons why this assistance was offered.

those were:

1. The existence of race discriminatory practices in territories under the control of the three groups: British Colonial pos-sessions; The Southern States of the US and Puerto Rico; the Colonial possessions of other powers. These groups were not anxious to have UN pursue the matter of discrimination in their territories, so they kept quiet about South Africa.

2. The importance of favourable economic relations with South Africa, These in-volved markets for the sale of British and American goods in the Union; preferential access to raw materials including gold, uranium and manganese; the protection of substantial British and American investments in South Africa.

3. War proparation and defence agreements.

Non-violent settlement

Mr. Wardle was about to proceed to a detailed analysis of the arrangements which he considered had been made between the South African Defence Department and the US State Department and Great Britain.
He had begun with a reference to South

Africa's opinion as to her part in the North Allantic Treaty Organisation, when he was ruled out of order by the Chairman.

"We may not discuss questions of inter-national politics," he said. "if you have nothing further to add to the facts about the racial situation, I must end the testimony."

Mr. Wardle replied that he considered that

the matter was of immediate relevance to the simulation as it was concerned with the circumstances which made white dominance possible and profitable. As the bulk of his remaining testimony was based upon an extension of this examination and some proposals for possible lines of action by the United Nations aiming

The witness, Mr. Tom Wardle, of at the release of racial tension and the nonviolent settlement of the problem, there was little further that he could say that would be in order. He then concluded his testimony. Earlier in the day, Mr. Wardle had pre-

sented an account of his experiences in South Africa during his four years there as a welfare worker.

The South African Trade Union leader, Mr. E. S. (Solly) Sachs told the Commission on August 3, that the "time has come for the United Nations and the whole of civilised humanity to treat racial oppression and discrimination in the same manner as slave trading and piracy, and outlaw it wherever and under whatever form it may appear."

Mr. H. S. L. Polsk, a colleague of Mahatma Gandhi in his South African work and a frequent contributor to Peace News, giving evidence on August 4, said:

"We cannot afford to have a world divided according to race and colour, which with the

according to race and colour, which with the exception of sex difference is one thing that cannot be changed in any single incarnation."

Bitter fruit of hatred

Mrs. Michael Crostield, 34-year-old African wife of an Englishman, told the Commission on August 5, according to Reuter, that the South African Covernment's policy of repression "is bearing bitter fruit of hatred for the white people in South Africa."

Mrs. Crosfield, who is the daughter of an African Professor of Midledeat, Cape Province, said: "There is no longer any respect or tolerance for Europeans. This can only be restored by repeal of segregation laws."

South African police, she said, were carrying out a policy of "baiting" Africans and insulting them on every possible occasion.

There was no justice to be had in the lower courts although higher court judges had carned

disapproval of the Government by their honesty and justice. It was seldom, however, that an African managed to get his case heard

in the upper courts.

The Rev. Michael Scott, giving evidence on August 6, suggested that the Commission should consult with the World Council of Churches.

He warned that the policy of apartheid, if not dealt with adequately by the international procedures which are open to the United Nations to use, "may cause an explosion as dangerous as any resulting from nuclear

Of the South African Government's claim that apartheid was a matter of domestic incis-

diction, Michael Scott said:
The birth and history of the United Nations in our times testifies to the truth that we are all members one of another and whate one suffers all suffer.

PEACE NEWS

3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4 STAmford Hill 2262 (three lines)

14th August, 1953

THE MALENKOV SPEECH

THE passage in the speech of Mr. Maienkov to the Supreme Soviet on August 8 that attracted the greatest attention was the very cryptic comment:

"The Government deems it necessary to report to the Supreme Soviet that the United States has no monopoly in the production of the hydrogen bomb."

This has produced a great deal of conjecture on whether or not it signifies as it is obviously intended to imply—that Russia is now in a position to manufacture hydrogen bombs; the general conclusion reached being mat it does not.

Whether Russia has or has not the hydrogen bomb, however, is not a matter of supreme importance.

That America has it we know although that Government has carefully refrained from making any direct official claim that it has it; and if it exists in Russia as well as in America it does not greatly add to the world's danger. It possibly reduces it to some extent, for it is now becoming clear that there is more danger of aggressive irresponsibility from the USA than there is from the USSR.

It is a pity that this reference has deflected so much attention from the main body of Mr. Malenkov's speech for this is well worthy of

The first thing to be noticed about it is that the Malenkov regime is not vacillating in its policy of detente.

The tone is still very different from the Stalin pronouncements and from the past diatribes of Mr. Vyshinsky at UN.

The speech set out, of course, the Russian attitude on the acceptance of the de facto government of China, and on the position of

Little comment is needed on these things. In regard to its attitude to the Chinese Government Russia is obviously right; and if it is not so immediately perceived to be right in regard to Germany it is because its past policies have contributed to the destruction of

sound outlook on this matter. If the main propositions that Russia is making with regard to Germany were being made in 1946 or 1947 instead of in 1953, and in the same pacificatory language, they would more readily be perceived to be a great deal more reasonable than are the European objectives

into which American policy has entrained the

It is in the enumeration of the policy steps that Russia has been able to take irrespective of the West that the speech has its greatest significance: the exchange of ambassadors with Yugoslavia and Greece, and the hope that there will now be a normalisation of relationships with these countries; resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel, and the hope for the development of co-operation; the approach to Persia for the settlement of frontier problems, and the hope of improving trade relationships with that country; and the declaration made to Turkey and the hope of good-neighbourly relations.

In the case of Japan there is also an expression of desire for the normalisation of relationships, but here the comment is made, with

evident justice:

"In this we encounter serious obstacles inasmuch as the United States has violated the agreement concluded between the Allies during the war and the post-war period, and embarked on a policy of suppressing the national independence and transforming Japan into a war bridgehead."

The issue Mr. Malenkov selected for particular reference in his indictment of American policy also deserves consideration; the publication of the recent report of the Committee on Questions of Psychological Warfare of the US President.

The fact that the USA maintains a department for psychological warfare in peacetime is surely in itself a commentary on where today lies the primary responsibility for the continuation of a cold war.

It must be borne in mind that these preparations for psychological warfare are in a different category from the preparations for war made by the war departments of the various governments. These latter are all concerned with what is called "defence," and the claim is that the arrangements are all provisional, to operate only when an "emergency" has to be declared.

We know how hollow in today's conditions is the "defence" claim, but at least it is there.
With psychological warfare this does not apply. This kind of warfare is for waging today and it is directed to preventing the release of the world from the turmoil and insecurity in which it has had to live since

After his reference to the psychological warfare activities of the United States Mr. Malenkov reiterated that there is no outstanding issue that cannot be peacefully settled on the basis of mutual agreement. He also referred again with approval to President Eisenhower's declaration that "there was no controversial problem, big or small, that could not be solved if there was the wish to respect the rights of other countries."

Have these passages been noted by the statesmen in the West?

T.U. Internationals and the

IT is doubtful if there is still a sound case for the continued existence of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

It was formed because satisfactory co-operation with the Russian trade unions (and those in the states dominated by Russian policy) in the World Federation of Trade Unions was impossible.

Basically it was impossible for the Russian trade unions to co-operate in the international field with organisations in countries where the unions had not become governmental instruments.

We may take an outstanding example of thas as an illustration. The existence of forced labour in Russia, even if claims for the penal ispect were taken at their face value, was obviously a matter of considerable importance m relation to working-class conditions impoughout the world. Nevertheless it was evident that the WFTU, drawing a great part of its funds from Russian trade union sources which could be given or withheld at the will of the Russian Government could not undectake an investigation of this question and make an independent and imartial pronouncement, let alone organise trade union activity directed to the elimination of the evil.

Being disabled in this way the WFTU became in the main an instrument of Russian fostered propaganda about conditions in non-Communist countries and even more an instrument of Russian Government policy against the governments of the West.

The British representatives have always recognised the danger that the ICFTU could become the mere opposite number of the WFFU in the waging of the cold war and have sought to keep its functions to the traditional work of an international TU organisation.

It looks as if they have been fighting a losing battle.

The Editor of the Railway Review last week devoted his main article to this subject, and a number of facts to which he draws attention suggest that just as the presence of the Russian representatives would have made the WFTU an ineffectual instrument of genuine international trade unionism so is the USA delegation stultifying the ICFTU.

"Early in the establishment of the ICFTU," remarks the Editor of the Railway Review, 'American domination was apparent in that all reference to trade union aims for social and economic change were deliberately deleted to please the Americans."

The Railway Review comments on the belligerency of the US delegation at the recent ICFTU Conference.

The British TU movement was attacked for having a "soft policy on Communism" that it inclined to regard the present time as suitable for opening negotiations with Russia with a view to peace.

Megadeaths

DR. ALEX COMFORT has the habit of referring to those who are directing the development of atomic weapons as "mental patients"; and there is something alarming about the repeated indications we get that those who are charged with the handling of these tremendous forces are in some respects not fully adult

Take, for instance, the air manocuvres reported in the July 31, Peace News.

Fantasia and Westonia were engaged in a

NEWS

war that had become "mevitable" because the Fantasian atomic secret had been stolen. to attack Wessex.

men, however necessary they may believe it There is too some flavour of adolescent

TURN AND TURN ABOUT

WO and a half years ago the Russians proposed to the Western Powers a Foreign Ministers' meeting to talk about the remilication of Germany. The Western Powers replied that they were prepared to talk, but not about Germany in isolation; the conference should have as the first point of its agenda the wider causes of world tension. Agreement on the agenda could not be reached, and the conference never took

Last month, the Western Powers proposed a meeting.

Behind the wry farcicality of this kind of manoeuvring lies the sober and serious fact that since the "cold war" has entered into stalemate, neither side knows its own mind exactly, and neither side knows or trusts the intentions of the other.

--The Observer, Aug. 9, 1953.

power of 12 kilotons, or six times the power of the Hiroshima bomb. Since then the destructive power of these instruments has become too great to be measured in kilotons, and the hydrogen bomb that was later exploded at Eniwetok has had to be measured in millions of tons of TNT, or as these gentlemen prefer to say, in megatons,

U.S. was of at least the power of 3 megatons, or 150 times that of the Hiroshima bomb.

BEHIND

Wessex threatened to attack both unless the war stopped in two days; so the war was stopped and Pantasia and Westonia combined

Not a bad scheme for boys of twelve playing with toy pistols and "death-ray" weapons, but surely a singular basis for the work of adult

immaturity about the new and unnecessary words which have come with the development of the atomic bomb.

We have already referred to the unfailing use of "nominal bomb" in talking of civil defence. The "nominal bomb" has the destructive power of the one dropped on Hiroshima; the constant reference to this as the

to Russia a meeting of Foreign Ministers to talk about the reunification of Germany and the Austrian Treaty. Now Russia has replied that she is prepared to talk, but not about Germany and Austria in isolation; the conference should have as the first point on its agenda the wider causes of world tension. So here we stand, with exactly reversed positions, but no nearer agreement on the agenda for a meeting, and perhaps not much nearer

measure of the threat to be prepared for is a piece of deliberate obfuscation. The Hiroshima bomb had the destructive

power of 20,000 tons of TNT. The atomic war planners like to speak of this as two kilotons. The experimental bombs that were exploded at Eniwetok in 1950 were estimated to be of a

Thus the hydrogen bomb exploded by the

These things however are not to produce

America and the Truce

THE letter comes this time from Saugatuck, Michigan, the section in which I lived as a boy and went to college.

I am attending the second in a series of six "Workshops" and Weekend Conferences held by the Fellowship of Reconciliation this summer.

A little over a week ago as another such Workshop" got under way, we received the welcome announcement that the Korean truce had finally been signed.

Never, it is safe to say, in American history has the announcement of the termination of warfare been received with such an almost complete absence of happiness and satisfaction, except on a purely personal basis by immediate relatives of men at the front.

As I sense it, the dominant sentiments are:-1. That the war has not really ended but continues in other forms and places; and 2. Concern about the economic situation and

a possible crisis.

Since my time is limited, if this letter is to nake the deadline, let me cite an illustration inder each of these heads.

During the closing days of the first Congress under the Eisenhower Administration, Congress quietly gave approval to a Bill for virtually giving away \$500,000,000 worth of Navy Ships a remarkable act for a Congress intent on cutting the budget and putting an end to this business of doling out charity to the rest of the world."

The behind-the-scenes author and promoter of this interesting manocuvre was Admiral Arthur Radford, former Far Eastern Navy Commander and about to become head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff! It is something that he should pull off such a victory even before actually taking his post.

France, under this Bill, is to get an aircraft carrier valued at \$80,000,000 presumably to aid in the intensified war against the rather than jubilation.

Viet-Minh in Indo-China, while Mr. Dulles insists that it would not be cricket for China to take advantage of the truce in Korea to step up its aid to the Viet-Minh forces!

Italy is to get two Snorkel-type submarines valued at about \$25,000,000. Japan, Nationalist China and South Korea are to be other beneficiaries.

An illustration of the fact that the economic outlook is tending to make people jittery is

LETTER FROM U.S.A. By A. J. Muste

found in the attempt of Eisenhower's Secretary of the Treasury to get Congress in its last hours to raise the present national debt limit of \$275 billion to \$290 billion. The proposal passed the House; the Senate embarrassed the

White House by voting it down.

One of my friends calls attention to the fact that for the first time in fifteen years the Government is asking farmers to cut down wheat production. Surplus wheat is jamming government storehouses and vast amounts are being transferred to the holds of abandoned war-time vessels lying in the Hudson River in order to make room in grain elevators for the

He points out also that used cars are not moving from the lots where secondhand cars are sold. The price of such cars is now certain o fall further when the summer ends

Accordingly manufacturers are reducing the output of new cars for the second half of 1953, the first such move since World War H. Of course, glass, rubber and steel plants will feel the effects. Even apart from reduction in government arms orders, men will be laid off.

It remains to be seen what the Eisenhower administration will do about these developments. In the meantime they are among the reasons why the response to the Korean truce is marked by apathy, confusion, wonderment, results that can be measured by the ordinary standards of killing living people.

What they are to do is to produce multi-of the megadeath, this being the word, fully emptied of human feeling, to indicate destruction of a million men, women

Yah! Blanket native!

THE marriage of Mr. Joseph App with Miss Peggy Cripps has had incidental effect of throwing light on level of cultural development to while Brur those who claim to govern on behalf civilisation in Africa have attained.

Mr. C. R. Swart, South African Minister Justice, characterises the marriage as district has ling. Mr. Swart apparently regards all relationships between the black and races as undesirable, and he referred assatisfaction to the South African law and miscegenation. miscegenation.

It is very clear however that neither views of Mr. Swart nor this particular his white compatriots, for if this were general view in South Africa it is evident the problem of the "coloured" vote where have arisen. What has particularly tressed Mr. Swart, however, has been that white woman has married a "blanket-naind the woman has married a "blanket-naind the woman have seen pictures of the woman have been pictured by the picture of the woman have been pictured by the picture of the woman have been pictured by the picture of the woman have been pictured by the picture of the woman have been pictured by the picture of the woman have been pictured by the picture of the woman have been pictured by the picture of the woman have been pictured by the picture of the woman have been pictured by the picture of the woman have been pictured by the picture of the woman have been pictured by the picture of the woman have been pictured by the picture of the woman have been pictured by the picture of the pictur express the views of a very great number

white woman has married a "blanket-naturally blanket woman has been pictures of the woman has been a blanket-naturally blanket woman has been a blanket-naturally blanket woman has been woman has been a blanket-naturally level of the South African Minister of Incharacterises the bridegroom as being beyon the pale.

Mr. Swart has not grown out of the assum tion that people who do not dress according his own standards are of an inferior breed helpfuln.

It was a common assumption in this country the concer

in the early years of the century, but the population shake-up caused by two world was assisted in the development of a most adult outlook. adult outlook.

Most English people, of all social levels, now able to see folk dressed according different national traditions without should Yah, blanket-native!

Victims of Power polit^{ic}

A TERRIBLE thing about power production is that even if those who purpose the tics is that even if those who purpose the war them feel a sincere concern for humber high order suffering and seek to use power for alleviation as things work out it is alwaying the production of power that is does not be assessed to the power that is does not be assessed to the power that is does not be assessed to the power that is does not be assessed to the power that is does not be assessed to the power that is does not be assessed to the power that is does not be assessed to the power that is does not be assessed to the power that is does not be assessed to the power that is does not be assessed to the power that is does not be assessed to the power that is does not be assessed to the power that is does not be assessed to the power that is does not be assessed to the power that is does not be assessed to the power that is does not be assessed to the power that is does not be assessed to the power that it is always and the power that it is does not be assessed to the power that it is does not be assessed to the power that it is does not be assessed to the power that it is does not be assessed to the power that it is does not be assessed to the power that it is does not be assessed to the power that it is does not be assessed to the power that it is does not be assessed to the power that the power that it is does not be assessed to the power that the power the consideration of power that is down

The sufferings urged as a justification the resort to power may actually be aggrand in the interests of power as we have so happen tragically in Korea.

It is quite possible that this is what we witnessing today in Eastern Europe.

The great virtue in Sir Winston Churchi call for early talks was that it was a responsible to the milder policies that were then indicate by Russia, and the more conciliatory lonwhich Russian diplomatic pronouncem were being made.

In the West we can only conjecture was the significance of these developments, that there were important changes was evident and it was also to be seen that they provide a possibility of a better relationship.

An early contact with Mr. Malenkov w have provided the possibility of getting know something of the significance of was taking place, and—equally important opportunity to let it be seen that what happening was improving and not lessely the Russian standing with the rest of world.

There was very evident danger for Russia the repercussions of this milder attitude with the satellites were concerned. Those significant party-system governments that existed as a consequence of the party-system governments. consequence of the proximity of Ruppower began to feel hesitant and insecurity and it is well-attested in history (and incidentally classical Marxist doctrine) revolutions have a chance of success there is not only a widespread discontent a disposition to rebel, but where these there are combined with a failure in self-confidence on the part of the oppressors in power. combination of circumstances the rootie Now we do not know whether Russia real

did contemplate the liberalising of the lite regimes, but if so it is apparent that would seek to use these developments bargaining factors in dealing with the West the problem of Germany. It is not impos for instance that they would have been for opening the way for Czechoslovakii resume its traditional democratic politices if this could be done as part guesqueral settlement in Europe in which had no longer to contemplate a Germany deployed against herself by Western Powers.

The months have been permitted however and it became evident that attempt would be made to encourage the tendencies to be perceived in Russia. American State Department has preferred regard them as signs of Russian weaknessit is possible that, in part, they were calculation has then been that the best of a power conflict. in a power conflict is to permit these nesses to become more fully disclosed Russia does not desire to Russia does not desire to enter into not tions having nothing to bargain with (all percepting, of course with a percepting). excepting, of course, military strength as now a reversal of policy on her the satellite nations have to be put agree again; and this means that much has to be visited upon precisely those point of the "free world" are supposed to be greatest concern. In this way the greatest concern. In this way the whose rescue is held to justify a power pall are sacrificed to account to prove the concern. are sacrificed to greater suffering in order increase the power.

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age of Mr. Joseph App ss Peggy Cripps has had ect of throwing light on ann to govern on behalf Africa have attained.

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lear however that neither Swart nor this particular ws of a very great number patriots, for if this were South Africa it is evident en. What has particularly art, however, has been in as married a "blanket-nati lave seen pictures of the the British press will Mr. Appiah did not well oat and striped trousers, Be piont of those of the culture of the African Minister of Inc. bridegroom as being belief

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are supposed to have In this way the yell ld to justify a power police reater suffering in order

be measured by the ordinary Boys' choir peace mission

BY CHRISTA WUERFEL

ural development to which THE Brunswick (Germany) Bach Boys' Choir, consisting of 45 High School ys between the ages of 10 and 18, wart, South African Minimum which has been competing at the Royal National Eisteddfod at Rhyl, came to ^{England} for a good will tour.

> Their conductor, Kantor Joachim Altemark, a distinguished music teacher who has pecialised in Bach Choir Music.

Their purpose in coming to this country as not only to give their audiences pleasure English folksongs and mediaeval Choir Music, but to establish friendship with English people. their conviction is that the universal figure of music is a potent factor in spreadbrotherhood throughout the world.

The Boys' Choir arrived in England on and their first two concerts were held Grange Farm Centre at Chigwell and Secondary School at Wimbledon

der the auspices of the Fellowship of neiliation they visited Portsmouth, where were deeply impressed by the hospitality helpfulness of their English hosts. Prior the concert held in the Wesley Central Hall, party was given to the choir by the abers of the Fellowship.

Their next stop was at the Home of St. ancis, near Andover, presided over by the erend Brother Douglas.

he Choir sang at the morning service in hearby parish church. The vicar gave a wonderful welcome, and dwelt on the of music and the arts in surmounting barriers that exist between the nations.

hough the Choir was not founded until t even if those who pull the man the Choir was not rounged unti-incere concern for humbit his war, Mr. Altemark has brought it to seek to use power for tound order of excellence, of which they can hings work out it is always altos and sonorous flexible tenors and basses join in a harmony of great purity.

These young ambassadors of good will ferhope that they can be used to bring a close and friendly relationship between German and English people, and that this ay head lead other nations also to extend them a of welcome.

Freedom from militarism-I CARMARTHEN COUNTY COUNCIL OPPOSED TO CONSCRIPTION

"We declare on the grounds of our Christian conviction that the Compulsory Military Service Act is an oppression on our conscience, and express our disapproval of the Government's intention to extend the operation of the statute for a further five years, and our regret at the lukewarmness of the opposition to it in Parliament. We request the Government to proceed without delay to establish a national appeal court for Wales for conscientious objectors."

BY 26 votes to 15 the above resolution was passed by the Carmarthenshire County Council at their last meeting.

It had been brought before them by the Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire Baptist Association, reports the Carmarthen Journal.

black spot on a nation that had retained conscription for 15 years.

They rejoiced at the good news that the Korean war had come to an end and that the "cold war" had eased up.

Conscription in peace-time was against the best traditions of Wales and of Britain, and now a glorious opportunity presented itself of expressing their feelings that the days of conscription should come to an end.

The strength of a nation, he contended, could not be found in conscription, nor in terms of jet planes or atomic bombs, nor in financial revenue, but in the freedom they were able to give to its youth.

Parents with boys of 18 years and over would be glad when conscription came to an

By supporting the Baptist Association's resolution they would be helping to bring to an end the war environment which had dominated the life of this country for the last 15 years.

Ald. Frank Davies (Ammanford) seconded and Mr. Evan Bevan (Saron) supported the resolution.

The Rev. Penry Jones (Llanelly) said that as one who had worked with youth for over 30 years he also desired to support the resolution. He saw it from the young man's angle, and would describe the resolution as one of the most challenging they had had for a long time. In the House of Commons itself there had been doubtful opinions with regard to conscription.

"Conscription in peace-time is a retrograde step and a bad one," he declared. "It has a

Moving that the resolution be supported, detrimental effect, too, upon youth its educa-Ald, D. J. Jones (Pontyberem) said it was a tion and morals—and the sooner it is off the tion and morals—and the sooner it is off the statute book the better."

Moral standpoint gets us nowhere

Mr. Edgar Lewis (Gorslas) said it was through building up their strength in defence that they were able to enjoy freedom. He was opposed to the resolution

The Rev. R. G. James (Pontyates) arged the members to take a realistic view of the matter.

"We have to be realists and face the world as it is today. Ald. D. J. Jones and his friends are looking at the matter from the ideal standpoint, but until conditions change we shall not reach that ideal. We can go on talking from the moral standpoint ad infinitum, but it gets us nowhere."

Supporting the Baptist Association's motion, Mr. John Williams (Pontyberem) said he did so as one who had lost a son in the last war.

It was all very well to talk about conscription when they were conscripting someone else a thing they had no right to do. If the age limit was 45, he thought the council would have heard speeches different from those that had been delivered that day.

He contended that men of 18 to 20 were too young to know their own minds. When they appealed before a conscientious objectors' tribunal they were ridiculed.

August 14, 1953, PEACE NEWS-3 HARD FACTS



THIS week we have to confront you with the hard facts of our financial situation Having published Peace News at a loss of £2,150 in 1952, the Directors budgetted to raise £2,500 during 1953 to cover this year's anticipated deficit. We counted on the usual large profit from Christmas cards, some from Housman's Bookshop and £1,500 from the Peace News Fund

Conservative estimates now indicate a deficit

Income from sales is likely to be £400 down; Christmas card prices have to be cut and trade competition is sterner (we estimate £400 less than last year's exceptional sales); £50 has been spent in launching our American Sales Office (to show dividends next year, we anticipate); the special issues and higher printing costs will cost £370 throughout the year; staff salaries are nearly two years behind the cost of living. Add all this to last year's loss and it will be seen that £3,500 must be found to balance this year's accounts

Already two invaluable friends of the paper have contributed £150 and £50 respectively, bringing us to £638 out of a new Forward Fund target for the year which must now go up to £2,500. This leaves us to raise £1,000 from Christmas cards, etc.

There you have it. A serious and demanding challenge for each one of us. How much is Peace News worth to you?

THE EDITOR.

Contributions since July 34 £190 13s. 10d. Total for 1953 £638 19s. 9d.

Please make cheques, etc., payable to Peace News Ltd., and address them to Vera Brittain, Treasurer, Peace News, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

BRIEFLY . . .

The Independent Labour Party has severed its connection with the Socialist Movement for the United States of Europe on the ground that the movement has developed into an appendage of American foreign

First mymbers of the Quaker relief team arrived in Korea on July 16. They are the leaders, Frank Hunt and his wife, Patricia.

Unanimous opposition to the principle of conscription has been expressed by a New-castle Labour Party Ward (Chester-le-Street

PROGRESS REPORT FROM LAND WITHOUT AN ARMY "The Outlook for a Third Camp"

So that they could bring up their children away from an atmosphere of militarism, some 40 pacifists left the USA three years ago to settle in the land that had disbanded its armed forces and turned its War Office into a museum-Costa Rica, second smallest of the Latin American republics,

Freedom from militarism - II

In April last year Peace News reported the purchase by the group of 3,000 acres of land in Puntarenas Province, named Monteverde—Mountain Green.

The group is not communal. Each family is responsible for itself.

Asked by Peace News to report progress since the first tents were erected and a saw mill commenced turning out rough timber for flooring, Hubert Mendens hall writes from Monteverde:

OUR little community* is now two meet bi-monthly for discussion and fellowship, Every other week families get together for years old.

The original eleven families will be joined by four more during the coming year. There are now eight children attending our primary school and one of the young men puts in part time teaching the two high-school pupils.

There are nine pre-school children, five of which were born since coming to Costa Rica. Steady progress is being made in various ways. More grass-pasture has been started; sugar cane planted; cash crops raised, i.e., onions, cabbage, and carrots, and coffee, bananas, plantain, and fruit trees set out,

Digging a water ditch to furnish power for the new saw-mill proved to be a time-taking and tedious job. It was completed early this year, and the new mill installed,

Too large for oxen

Lumber is being sawed as fast as the logs are brought in, the difficulty now being that many are too large for oxen to move. A crawler tractor has been ordered to facilitate logging as well as land-clearing, ploughing and road-building.

Construction of permanent housing and farm buildings will progress as lumber is made available.

Another family enterprise is the construc-tion of a trapiche, a kind of mill for the processing of sugar cane into brown sugar, and one couple have started work on building meat-curing plant. More than 50 registered Guernsey heifers,

which were brought to Monteverde as calves will begin milking the last of this year. Work has commenced on the co-operative dairy plant which will be of benefit to our Costa Rican neighbours, as they have not previously had a market for their milk.

The milk will be made into cheese, a portable, less perishable product. As yet our road is still poor and almost impassable at times, have considerable hopes of government help in building a better one soon.

" Fun-nights "—and yellow jaundice



MONTEVERDE Houses and farm buildings to come

an evening of folk-games and square-dancing

On alternate weeks we have a "Fun Night" of games and singing.

The young people of some of our Costa Rican neighbours' families come and take part in these social functions.

Last year nearly everyone in the community had their turn in an epidemic of yellow jaundice. However, our general health has been good.

In settling a new community in a foreign country we have learned a great deal and have much to learn yet, but we are happy in our work and plans for the future, with no regrets for having come to Costa Rica.

*Used in the sense of village or hunder.-Ed.,

Kenneth Edge Drowned

THE peace movement in the Midlands has suffered a tragic blow from the death of Kenneth Edge, secretary of the West Midlands Area of the Peace Pledge Union,

He was drowned while bathing last week.

His efficient secretarial work brought him We are in the process of organising our Independent Monteverde Friends Meeting, in which everyone in the community takes an active interest. We have four cell groups who

organised in the USA and a call has gone out to all those who might think themselves as "Third Campers" to join in the discussions. conveners of the conference, the formation of an effective Third Camp and rican pacifist group, Peacemakers, state by "Third Camp" they do not mean force," i.e. a group of nations which the radical transformation of society? What agencies exist which are contributing or may contribute to these ends? Here presumably developments in the Praja Socialist Party and the Gandhians in

to avoid lining up with one of the two only dominant power-blocs in order to the a third bloc of nations involved in Power struggle. dential members of a "Third Camp" as

STUDY-CONFERENCE IN U.S.A. PLANNED

AN exploratory study conference on "The Outlook for a Third Camp," is being

conceive it, would be those in substantial ment with the following points:

They refuse support, ideologically and otherwise, to the war machines and war Policies both of the United States and its latellites and allies and of Russia and the Ountries of the Communist bloc.

They hold that neither a Communist or Ther totalitarian regime nor a capitalist socio-economic order can meet the needs mankind in the present era. They wish ociety suited to the conditions of the age. While holding various views as to the answer, they recognise that a fresh and serious study needs to be made of how to achieve a basic transformation of society. uch an exploration would deal with such questions as democracy and dictatorship, Violence and non-violence, modern war, ultural disintegration and similar questions.

hile Peacemakers will be looking after the mechanical arrangements for the meetoccasion is not a Peacemakers conin the organisational sense. tional commitments are involved in The object is exploration and exchange of information and views. clarification of thinking.

Mions which need answers

Visionally, it would seem that such ons as the following might be discussed: What do we mean by "social revolution" at this stage in history? What are the hasic characteristics of the social order be seek? Such questions as the relation between technology and the human spirit, industrialisation and decentralism, the inaterial and spiritual basis of society,

presumably arise under this heading. What are the "forces" at work in the orld which may hinder or advance the

India, the Left wing Socialist Party in Japan and other Asian Socialist Parties, the South African civil disobedience movement and other African developments, the significance of revolts in Iron Curtain countries, neutralism and other developments in Western Europe—these would come up for discussion. What are the signs on the American scene, such as Einstein's recent advocacy of civil disobedience to Congressional inquisitors'

3. Where do we take hold? What possibilities for action are open in the U.S. and elsewhere? Here, assuming that various tendencies and groups are present at the Seminar-Conference, each can become acquainted with the literature and activities of the others.

Arrangements

Place: Olivet Institute, 1441 North Cleveland, Chicago, Illinois.

Time: Thursday, Oct. 1, 8 p.m. to Sunday afternoon, Oct. 4

Housing and meals: To simplify arrangements, the securing of housing and meals is left to individuals to arrange for themselves. There will be some facilities for those who wish to prepare meals. Baby-tending arrangements are being planned for those who bring children. Those who may need help with overnight lodging should write to Marjorie Swann, 5336 South University, Chicago 15, Illinois.

Enrolment: Since the Seminar-Conference is set up for study and discussion purposes and not as a series of open public meetings, those wishing to attend are asked to apply for enrolment in advance so far as possible. Enrolment fee is \$2 per person, \$1 for students. Address all correspondence and fees to Charles Walker, Peacemakers, 2006 Walnut St., Philadelphia 3, Pa. USA

Peacemakers would welcome any suggestions for their programme and would like to hear about the thinking of people in Britain on the "Third Camp" theme.

In greeting the members, the Chairman, Harold Bing, gave a special welcome to Tony Bishop who had recently arrived from Australia to act as assistant secretary.

observer.

After the presentation of the annual accounts by John Fletcher. Treasurer, it was decided to ask all sections, in view of the WRI's obligations, whether they could make increased contributions in the future.

The WRI had received its first substantial legacy of £1,160, and it was agreed that £1,000 should be put into a reserve fund to which should be added any further legacies of £200 and over. It was further agreed that onetenth of the reserve fund should be transferred each year to the general fund, but that it should only be used on a decision by Council

The earlier part of the meeting was taken up with the reports from the Consultative Committee which had been set up at the previous Council meeting to give advice and guidance on WRI policy.

In this connection the following matters were considered:

1. The relationship between the WRI and the World Peace Conneil. After reviewing the situation and especially the reports from the Vienna Congress, it was agreed that while the Council would not wish to discourage individuals from

attending WPC conferences they thought any good purpose would be served, the WRI should not establish any official connection

The Council that a world urned second pacifist conference should be called as soon as possible, similar to the meeting in India in 1950, but on somewhat different lines, so as to ensure the representation of



TONY BISHOP

pacifist organisations and more specific discussions, particularly on the creation of a neutral block.

It was hoped that the Continuation Committee of the previous conference might be able to initiate such a gathering, but failing this, it was decided that a special ad-hoc committee should be set up to make the necessary plans.

2. Other Peace Organisations. The Council discussed the activities of the International Forum for Peace and the International Liaison Committee of Organisations for Peace. It was agreed to continue to support the latter, and in particular to inform ILCOP of the suggestions made for the world pacifist con-

COs and Human rights

3. The Council next discussed the possibility of obtaining recognition of the rights of con-scientious objectors, particularly through the convention being drafted by the U.N. Commission on Human Rights.

It was agreed that the WRI should approach the Commission requesting inclusion in the Covenant of the recognition of conscientious objectors and their right to exemption from military service either absolute or conditional.

as further agreed that prominical in different countries should be asked to sign a letter to the Commission arging the universal recognition of the right of conscientious objection, and that similar action should be taken by sections and other bodies who might be interested.

4. " Pacifists and Imperialism" was discussed on the basis of a document prepared by Allen Skinner, Editor of Peace News, which it was agreed should be revised and publicised as widely as possible. It was further decided to give the official backing of the Council to plans for the "War on Want," provided that aid for underdeveloped countries should not be used as a new form of exploitation or as a weapon in the cold war.

5. On the question of "The Right of Asylum" particularly for conscientious Asylum" particularly for conscientious objectors who felt obliged to leave the country of their birth, it was recognised that no right of asylum existed, but that certain countries generally granted asylum to political refugees as an act of grace.

Resistance to conscription was not an offence covered by treaties of extradition. Recent proposals of the Council of Europe on the question of political asylum would not include war resisters.

While it was agreed that a valuable precedent would be created if asylum could be obtained in a specific case, it was recognised that international recognition of a right of asylum for war resisters would not be possible until the right of conscientious objection to conscription had been universally established.

6. On the subject of non-violent resistance the Consultative Committee had been gathering material from many countries, which it madness.

Second World Pacifist Meeting proposed.

World-wide recognition of COs

"War Resister" to appear in French and German.

France to be venue for Triennial Conference in 1954. Idea of non-violence growing in Ger-

many. Protection of civilians takes second place in Dutch Civil Defence plans.

was hoped it might be possible to publish in book form.

To use three languages

Frank Dawtry, as Editor of the "War Resister," opened a discussion on WRI literature, and it was agreed that the Resister? should be published in French and German, as well as English, as soon as finances permitted. It was subsequently agreed that the first allocation from the reserve fund should be used for the publication of WRI literature in other languages than English.

It was agreed that the next Triennial conference should be held at Royaumont (outside Paris) from July 29, to August 3, 1954, and an agenda committee was appointed to deal with the programme of subjects, speakers and other

Germany

Council heard an interesting report on the German situation, which went to show that while the Soviet Union was prepared to lose control of Eastern Germany for the sake of preventing the rearmament of Western preventing the rearmament of Germany, the Western Powers and the Bonn Covernment were anxious to incorporate Germany into their system of defence.

Many of the young refugees had left the Eastern Zone because of a rumour that conscription would be introduced there, but found that on being sent to Western Germany they were in even graver danger of being conscripted there.

There had been considerable relaxation of restrictions between the sectors and zones early in June, but the clash which occurred on June 16, had set everthing back.

The idea of non-violence was growing and could play a most important part in deciding the future of Germany.

USA

Stuart Morris gave a report on his recent visit to the U.S.A. explaining that the time allocated to the American War Resisters League (WRL) had unfortunately been seriously curtailed owing to his detention on Ellis Island.

He had nevertheless spoken at 25 meetings in several of the States and large cities, had ticular importance.

four good press interviews and several valuable broadcasts, including one on television.

He had met the Executive Committee of the League and found a very real desire for closer contact with the WRL. It was probable that they would be making suggestions to secure that the Council was more directly representative of sections, instead of being elected on an individual basis.

He also asked the Council to give general approval to a project for the spreading of the knowledge of the methods of non-violent resistance in Nigeria and the attempt to start a section of war resisters there, which one of the W.R.L. Executive was anxious to promote. It was subsequently agreed that the Chairman and Secretary should have a talk with the member in question and give the blessing of the Council to the project if they were satisfied about the details of the plan.

Grace Beaton, international secretary, gave a detailed report on the situation in regard to the legal recognition of conscientious objectors In the various countries.

Efforts were being made everywhere to obtain a more satisfactory legal position. In many cases where there was legal recognition for conscientious objectors it appeared that provisions were being applied favourably.

CD in Holland

Hein van Wijk (Holland) introduced the subject of Civil Defence, with particular reference to new legislation in Holland which made all inhabitants liable for such servivce.

The main purpose of such legislation was not so much the protection of the civil population as of the centres of military activity and industrial production necessary for war purposes, and for making the population accustomed to the idea of war.

The Council was asked to consider the preparation of a pamphlet giving the "History and experience of the pacifist groups in the past and present" in the hope that it would help to show that pacifism was not limited to one country or period of time. It was agreed to accept an offer which had been made to gather the relevant material.

It was unanimously agreed that the work of the Consultative Committee had been most useful and that they should be asked to continue their task, taking up some of the matters on their original programme which they had not had time to discuss, and giving further consideration to some of the matters raised at the Council meeting.

The importance of such gatherings can

hardly be overestimated, for not only do they symbolise the fact that the WRI is above all a family, but they help to increase the essential contact between different parts of the family.

The Council meeting should enable the Movement to look forward with hope and encouragement to the 1954 Triennial Conference which may well prove to be of par-

SCIENCE AND Leav

Science, Humanity and Peace, Science fo

IMIS pamphlet explains why the Science in Peace organisation was founded early 1952.

So much of the horror and totality modern war is due to the work of scientish and so many of them are engaged in secting ways to make it still more horrible complete, that it may well be thought that the have a special responsibility in the matter.

To some extent this is undoubtedly true, but must never be forgotten that much of beauty, comfort and happiness of life is all the work of scientists, and many of them an engaged on research of great actual or pole tial value to mankind.

Most scientists would undoubtedly prefer belong to the second group but the choice not theirs alone: which field is developfinanced and encouraged depends not on scientist but the citizen.

In addition to his direct work, the pamphi claims, the scientist has another contribute to make. Science is not merely a way of controlling nature or contriving "gadgets"; it way of facing up to concrete hum problems, reducing them to their compone parts and solving them stage by stage. It be applied in social life and politics no lithan in chemistry and botany. Scientific chould be social and botany bounds. should point out that their own mode approach works in practice, that it affords the only sane and sure method of tackling into national and inter-racial problems.

The following extract shows what a valuab contribution this pamphlet is to current peac literature :

"Let us venture to ask a few question They are the kind of questions we have be asking ourselves in private; and in formula ing them more publicly we have no wish create embarrassment. But it is time scientists to think clearly on these matter

" Is there, for example, the slightest reason to suppose that either the Russians or Americans will, in the foreseeable future, to change the way of life and the economic forms to which they have severally great accustomed? Slowly, no doubt, these ways forms will make the control of forms will undergo a change; but in the me time we have to live with both of them they with one another in a disconcernal small world. No one nation has the monope of wisdom or of the technical 'know ho and those who live in glass houses would well not to toy with atomic bombs.

"Again, is there any prospect that emergent nationalism of Africans will checked for long by the fact that a percentage of the population happens to white? If not, are we not slowly approach the most dangerous phase in inter-racial tions that has yet been recorded?"

Inside South Korea, by J. Jenkins. Union of Democratic Control, 1s.

THIS unique and terrible report comes from a former member of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency who had planning duties in connection with agriculture which brought him into regular contact with several ministers of the Syngman Rhee Government and with peasants in South Korea.

Syngman Rhee, the young revolutionary of 1894, the comparatively harmless old gentle-man of 1945, had developed into a ruthless dictator by 1952. In June he locked up Assembly men and organised violence against his opponents. On July 2, members were "guided" by police to the Assembly and imprisoned there until they voted as he

But U.S. Army leaders were still broadcasting that Syngman Rhee was a great statesman and the only possible political leader for Korea. Though, "Every honest man knew-Korea. Though, "Every honest man knew— and could not help knowing—that the people hated Rhee, and voted for him only because they were forced to."

The Educational Philosophy of Mahatma

Gandhi, by M. S. Patel. Navajivan Publishing House—Ahmedabad. (Housmans Bookshop, 10s. 6d.).

GANDHI looked to education as a

order of his conception." This quotation

We in Britain are used to the idea that our

The idea that we should first determine

educational system is a reflection of our social concepts, and changes with them.

what our social order should be and then

devise an educational system through which

It is the chief value of this book that it expounds so fully and clearly how Gandhi proposed to put the idea into practice, though

it leaves unanswered our obvious query whether it could be applied in a country

where there exists already a well-established

system of compulsory education with deep-

The social order which Gandhi contem-

plated is one built on truth and non-violence.

Only men and women trained to base their

lives on these prinicples can bring about such

a social order. It is at this point, perhaps, that Gandhi's teaching has its most universal

application the necessity of spiritual re-generation leading to new relationships between individuals and groups as the only

way for the world out of its present-day

it might come about, is perhaps new.

rooted traditions.

is the key to the book under review.

means of establishing the social

NEW APPROACH

Mr. Jenkins paints a terrible picture of the effect of "the world's worst government" upon the peasant's life. Local land committees force tenants to buy land on unfavorable terms or be evicted. Many are forced to sell farm tools and animals in order to pay landlords.

There is still the same all-pervasive police system. Every village has its police station equipped with machine guns . . . Many resemble mediaeval fortresses. There is in-

tense dislike and even hatred of the pol and government officials.

The conclusion, now that world peace it jeopardy, may meet with more general asset only by getting rid of the Syngman dictatorship and creating a government dictatorship and creating a government represents the interests of all classes will possible to prevent the final ruin of sol Когса.

These sixteen pages give in concise for essential facts about the present situation South Korea.

World Government or World Society!

Corbett, Published by the Centre for Re-search on World Political Institutions, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, U.S.A.

This pamphlet is a study of the ways and means by which mankind may become a peaceful world society. It is to be welcomed at this time when so many are clamouring for World Government. Its importance and

The pupils will be trained for a job, and

the products, which the Government guaran-

rees to buy, will make each school self-sup-porting—the only way to meet the financial difficulty of making Basic Education uni-

The author frankly faces criticisms of the

scheme and notes that it has not yet been

tried on a sufficiently large scale; but he leaves the pacifist reader in no doubt that we

can learn much from this revolutionary plan

through which could come not only the re-

generation of Indian village life, but also a social order from which the seeds of war have been banished.

TO EDUCATION

basic subjects imparted.

versal.

The Individual and World Society, by P. E. value are largely due to the rare degree objectivity that has been achieved in ducing it. World Government is barley mentioned,

then only to point out that it cannot established the necessity of compulsion, and indeed demanding the monopolisation of coordinates. The fact is stressed that all nations, from

least to the greatest, feverishly protect sovereignty. The Hig Powers demand a relation of the their one means of preserving the things most esteem. most esteem.

It is for each nation to decide how best to apply this universal principle. For India Gandhi's solution was "Basic Education" and two of the most interesting chapters of Authoritative world organisations directly only with nations, not with individuals, whereas it is the rights, duties and wellare of persons that the rights, duties and the second control of the rights of wellare of persons that ultimately matter this book deal with the "Wardha" scheme and while the agitation for World Government proceeds, services are being developed by numerous Committees and Communistics such as WHO DESTREES which is the practical working out of the original idea. such as WHO, UNESCO, The Trusteeship Council, the Human Rights Commission which problems and quiet solving many world problems and quiet stablishing the foundations of a Society. Through the total, integrated life of the schools, the way of life for India must be taught. The growing child must be prepared for the place he will occupy in a just and moral society, free from all exploitation; his character must be formed in the light of the requirements of such a society. The school Society. must be an organised society engaged in some

The beauty of this procedure is that The beauty of this procedure is operates through strong local and region institutions thus confidence and regions. fruitful activity; this fruitful activity, in Ciandhi's plan is a craft through which hand, heart and head can be trained and at least the institutions, thus unifying larger and large degrees of world-initiated and organisations institutions institutions.

It is a World Society, not a World Gevel ment that we want, and this study shows the way to it.

LANgham 1437 R. J. BAILEY OSTEOPATH NATUROPATH

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WILFRED WELLOCK Hoddesdan 3394

48 LORD STREET

THE Rev Chronicle

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would undoubtedly prefer cond group but the choice is which field is developed couraged depends not on citizen.

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extract shows what a valuable pamphlet is to current peace

ire to ask a few question d of questions we have be in private; and in formula publicly we have no wish ment. But it is time it k clearly on these matters example, the slightest reasi either the Russians or n the foreseeable future, w ay of life and the econon they have severally growly, no doubt, these ways and to a change; but in the men live with both of them nother in a disconcerting one nation has the monored the technical know how ve in glass houses would th atomic bombs.

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OREA

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WILFRED WELLOCK

BAILEY

NATUROPATH -STREET 48 LORD STREET

notebook ...

PHE Rev. Kenneth Rawlings, Vicar of Lewes and the subject of a pen-portrait in Peace News last week, has protested to the News Chronicle after it had described the providing of free food for East Germans as hristian act," on the part of the Americans. In a letter to the Editor he wrote:

It was no more Christian. I should have thought, than baiting a trap with cheese for a hungry mouse. Everyone knows is was simply a clever attempt to increase the difficulties of the East German Government. to call the exploitation of human hunger for political purposes 'Christian' seems to

me like blasphenry." His letter appeared in the News Chronicle have another, forcefully written by a Major each ("so few of us genuine Liberals left"). Christian act my foot," and continued:

If America decided to stop using public money to prevent American wheat sold abroad except at a price which is decisively too high and certainly much ligher than it would be in a free market, that would be a Christian act."

in an attempt to justify its position the News Chronicle added a comment which showed that it was confusing the very that it was confusing the very the Assertion, spontaneous aid given in the past by the assertion that now being the American people with that now being by the Government as an instrument of Mer politics.

August warning

WHILST on the subject of letters to editors, I would like to share with readers these the plas from a speech attributed to Lord Cecil and reported in The Times on August 13,

found them in a letter to the editor of the weekly written by C. J. Neill of errards Cross:

Those who said that to ensure peace we must prepare for war should remember what happened before 1914 when every possible step in war preparations was carried out. created an atmosphere of hostility; then the noment came when one of a group of hations thought it saw a chance of crushing the other side and war started.

Cases were known where great firms employed individuals to go to peace and disarmament conferences in order to prevent agreements being reached hostile to the brivate traffic in arms.

Another reminder that there are people erested in putting a spanner in the works the Korean truce talks.

Peacemaker



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this is a free service, we reserve the select for publication notices sent in, ortholosy desire to make it as complete as see reasonably can, and therefore sunisers of events to:

and notices to arrive not later

Friday, August 14

Saturday, August 15

Sunday, August 16 OW 4 7.30 p.m.; Open-air meeting art Gate. Every Sunday, PPU.

en WYCOMBE; 3:30 p.m.; 6 Terry Rd liny Meeting, Speaker, Connie Jones, Brins Wy Stall, PPU.

PARK 1 6 p.m.; Speakers' Corner Arch, Open-air meeting, PPU.

PIA. WASHINGTON: Family Fel-

Oronnds. For National Conference Week, AFOR.

HESTER 1 1-2 p.m.; Deansgate Blitz output an Pacifist open-air neeting. Local Ministers, and others. MPI.

Mednesday, August 17 c. 1, 2 p.m.; Friends' Meeting House, Will Parkin. "Africa's Challenge."

| Col. |

Saturday, August 22-29

Martilla, The Mount, Haverbill, Fork Youth Conference Focus on Packers, John Hoyland, Leslie Jones, Macquire, Reginald Sofensen. Fort.

Tuesday, August 18

Wednesday, August 19

Thursday, August 20 Thursday, August 20 Agust 20 Agustone 8 p.m.; Friends' Meeting agust 20 Arthur Bruning. "The Agust 20 Agust 20

Monday morning

August 14, 19: Campaign Corner Letters

For an unarmed UNO

N your leading article last week you affirm that China should be given her place in that we can accomplish any lasting good. the United Nations.

Of course she should, if our outlook is that of a political inditarist.

I have long been convinced that pacifist support of the United Nations is wrong Ko ea is a tragic and convincing picture

of UN in action. Surely the true pacifist position is to press for an unarmed United

E. H. AICKIN.

129 Wilbury Road, Leichworth, Heris.

UNICEF MIANK you very much for Dorothy Warner's arricle on the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (Peace News, July 24).

It has given fresh heart to some of us who ire members of the United Nations Associaion and who have made UNICEF their own arbject for talks to Women's Guilds. Insti-

It is most essential that an informed public

is built up upon this vital work, which is directly under the aegis of UN, and it is only by writing and talking about it continuously

I am always surprised at the almost total ignorance about UNICEF and the specialised agencies; and would like to hear more from the BBC and the Press generally. If only tremendous drive of the Ford Mayor United Nations Aid to Children Appeal could have been maintained for a longer period so much more could have been accomplished in this long-term peace work.

FAY M. ASH.

Elm Road,

March, Cambs, Doing her bit!

100K 123 signatures against the call-up to our MP. Mr. John Parkes, last Friday

evening. I have a Quaker poster in my window. thank goodness we have Peace New

DAISY BROOKS 34 Horace Avenue, Rush Green, Romford, Essex.

KOREA AND FORMOSA

"Not two separate issues" — Sir John Pratt

TMREE essential factors in securing permanent peace in the Far East were outlined by Sir John Pratt at a meeting in London last week:

1. The withdrawal of all foreign troops from

Korea : 2. The withdrawal of the American 7th Fleet from Formosa;

3. The admission of China to UN.

"There is a sort of conspiracy of silence about Formosa," said Sir John Pratt. "Yet Formosa is the key to the whole Eastern situation. Korea and Formosa are not two separate issues, they are the same."

Sir John, who was formerly in the British

Consular Service in China and an adviser to the Foreign Office, said that the Government in Peking had the support of the vast mass of the Chinese people as well as of the scholars and students.

"It is finding a remedy for many of the evils which China has endured for centuries," he declared. "But there is a grave danger that crimes against humanity may be repeated in China: only the influence of Great Britain can prevent this happening.

Jack Dribbon, Secretary of the Britain-China Friendship Association, which had organised the meeting, pointed out that 27 countries had already recognised Communist China. means in terms of population about 1,000 million people. The majority in those countries would welcome its admission to the United Nations. Add to this the 500 million people of China and we find that half the population of the world is anxious for her recognition.

The United States, plus 20 or more Latin American countries, could call on less than one-tenth of the world's population.

"We know that spokesmen on both sides of the House of Commons favour China's admission." he continued, "but the time has now come for deeds and not words.

The UN General Assembly meets on August

47; the Eighth Session starts on October 8. We have got to find ways and means of building pressure so that it is clear to our representatives at these conferences that the will of the people is of such a strength and such a character that it cannot be denied.

"For Britain is the key country in the world today," he continued. "If the British government insist that China be allowed her position on the United Nations, and that the 7th Fleet be withdrawn from Formosa, America will not be prepared to go it alone. We shall have given a lead towards the establishment of permanent peace in the Far East.

"China is prepared to have friendly and diplomatic relations with any country in the world on one condition; that they withdraw recognition from Chiang Kai-shek. This our Government has not done. The presence of the British Consul in Formosa is a tacit encouragement to Chiang Kai-shek; he should

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

London and Middlesex Quarterly Meeting Peace Committee.

Conference for COs.

Young men (and women too) 16-18 years approx. who are considering standing as Conscientious Objectors and would like to discuss the matter, are invited to a one day Conference to be held at Friends House

> on Saturday September 5 commencing at 2.30 pm

Speaker: John Hoyland. Tea provided.

A postcard to Aubrey Brocklehurst, Friends House, Euston Road, N.W.1 from those intending to attend would be appreciated (but is not essential).

ANOTHER CHANCE

MONTH ago we announced the donation of one copy of Colonel John Hunt's forthcoming "Conquest of Everest" as a prize for the best "How I Obtained New Readers" story. Clearly July and August are the PN "Silly

August 14, 1953, PEACE NEWS 5

Season," for never has so enticing an offer been so entirely ignored. May we solemnly assure readers that this is not a wicked ploto corrupt them, nor have we abandoned all hope of persuading pacifists to work for peace without bonuses for special initia-

We approach this in the time-honoured tradition of prize-day tokens to the aptest pupils. of awards for outstanding service in the common cause.

We just need, most urgently, a large number of new regular readers. That they can be secured no one need doubt, since almost every day brings to this office news of successful one-man efforts which set a pattern for a whole forward drive in pacifist news circulation.

17,000 readers a week, plus the income we earn from Christmas cards and our Bookshop, will get us out of the present acute financial difficulties. What is, however, far more important is that this circulation would increase by 50 per cent, the number of people who viewed this tottering, tumble-down world as informed, constructive, peace-builders.

Don't the nonsensical utterances of military men and politicians, so lavishly splashed in the popular Press, make you yearn to get a grain of commonsense over to your friends and neighbours?

At this very moment you've got what they need in your hand. Tackle them about it : won't they give you half-a-crown for nine weeks' postal trial? Wouldn't it be worth spending a few half-crowns yourself to get them started? Can you bear to see so many good people wallowing in so much crass ignorance? Come on! Have a go at "Everest." Send us your story of how you found four new trial readers for the paper, enclose their orders and payment. The competition will remain open until Sept. 1, and the best replies published later in the paper.

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Sunday, August 23 MANCHESTER 1/3 p.m.; Platt Fields. Fred Barton, Lionel Cowan, Frank Rohmson, Open-air anti-conscription campaign. United Peace

Thursday, August 27

high-viations: Anglican Pacifist February APF: Fellowship of Reconciliation, MPG: Peace Fellowship, MPG: Peace with Council, PVC; Peace With Council, PVC; Peace Pledge Union, Sectety of Friends, Sof. LEYTONSTONE: 8 p.m.; Friends' Meeting on e, flush Rd. John and Mariel Barnard

LONDON, W.C.2 (12.30 p.m.: Lincoln's lim Uiclds: Open-tur meeting. Sybil Morrison and Robert Horniman. PPU. ENVER, COLORADO : Red Rocks Camp, Colorado, Folt National Conference, the base of the conference of the colorado. Friday, August 28

GARDENA, CALIFORNIA i Spanish-American Institute, 15840 S. Ffaucroa. For National Conterence, AFoR,

Sunday, August 30

MANCHESTER: 3 p.m.; Platt Fields. Fred
Barton, Lonel Cowan, Frank Robinson. Openair anti-conscription campaign. United Peace

GLASGOW t 7,30 p.m.; Open-air meeting busens Park Gate. Every Sunday, PPU, HYDE PARK t 6 p.m.; Speakers' Corner Marble Arch Open-air meeting [FP()]

Thursday, September 3 LONDON, W.C.2: 12.30 p.m.; Lincoln's on Fields. Open-air meeting. Sybit Morrison and Robert Hotnaman. PPU.

Friday, September 4 LONDON, W.C.2 (130 p.m.; St. Martin-m-the-Fields. Intercession service for peace. Rev. Patrick Figgis. APF, For, PPL.

Salurday, September 5 LEIGHTON BUZZARD (3.30 p.m.: Brook-held, lyinghoe. Garden Meeting. Speaker : Rev. Dale, Bring and Buy Stall, Refreshments PPG.

LOUGHBOROUGH: 3 p.m.; Fluncy Hall Hause, Ashby Rd., Shepshed, Garden Patty, Bring and Buy Staff. Fickers, 1s. 6d, FoR, PPU. MANCHESTER: 3 p.m.; Open space at corner of Destissate, Peace procession and outdoor meeting. Sybit Morrison, Fied Batton and other local speakers. Details from Stephen Wyatt, 92 Sandy Lane, Stretford, Manchester, United Peace Fellowship. LATEST TIME for copy a Monday morning

TERMS: Cash with order, 3d per word, uninimum 2s. pd. (Box No. 6d, extra). Please don't send stamps in payment, except for odd pence. Maximum leinkth 60 (words. Address for Box No. replies: Peace News, 3 Blackstock

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Russia and the H-bomb FOR'ARD O CAN'T

—Sunday Express

THERE was nothing in Mr. Malenkov's speech at the Supreme Soviet to support the view that the position of the Soviet Government has now become so weak internally that the Western world can dictate its own terms of unconditional surrender.

Indeed the reaction of the Russians to the West's retreat from the Churchill proposals for an unrestricted conference have resulted in the stiffening of Moscow's attitude.

If the West is going to assume that it can now talk to the Russians from a position of superior strength-well—the Russians can talk in that language too.

The Russian note in reply to the proposal for the Four Power Conference was certainly no abject agreement with the plan that Lord Salisbury had agreed to at Washington. Our Press followed the Foreign Office line of pained and suprised indignation that the Russians should have asked that the Chinese should come to the Conference too.

Why should China not come?

The truce in Korea is a frank recognition that it has been found impossible to inflict military defeat on China and that therefore China must be reckoned with as a major Power and entitled to have a say in matters affecting the peace of the world in which, of course, she is vitally concerned.

Blind eye on China

Yet in spite of this the West wants to act on the assumption that China does not exist.

If the British Government now rejects the suggestion that China, which we have recognised, has a right to be at the Conference then it is taking up a perfectly unjustified attitude.

"But why should China be brought in to discuss the German problem?" asks the Sunday Times. "Well why should Britain and France be brought in to discuss the Korean problem?" the Russians and the Chinese may Britain's wasted millions well ask.

It is true that Russia is in difficulty in East Germany. But so is the West in difficulty in

If peace is indivisible, which is the line taken by the United Nations, we need to examine world tesions as a whole and not turn a blind eye to world problems that are the concern of both East and West.

Atom scientist's warning

Mr. Malenkov's announcement that Russia has now the seccret of the hydrogen bomb has of course set the world speculating as to what R. Al L. Unit dieans.

In Canberra where they are interested in the explosion of our atom bomb, Professor Oliphant, the director of Australia's National University. Research School of Physical Science, said at the weekend that the principle of the hydrogen bomb was well known. He

> "It would be a grave mistake to believe that Russian scientists are not capable of

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PEACE NEWS

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doing this in principle and that Russian technologists are not capable of carrying it

On the one hand we are told by the Daily Telegraph that the U.S. is sceptical about the Soviet hydrogen bomb and on the other that Wiley, the Chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee has expressed the view that "America is in a greater danger than it was after Pearl Harbour" and then added that America now had a bomb with a "hundred mile destructive radius'

Neutralism strengthened

There is a lot to be said, then, for the commonsense view of William Forrest in the News Chronicle that Russian possession of the hydrogen bomb is bound to strengthen neutralist sentiment throughout Western Europe and the Middle East and that "to the man in the street the case for a preventive war loses any little attraction it may have had and the ease for keeping out of war at all costs enhances its appeal.

Unfortunately the man in the street is the last person that the governments of the world are likely to consult in these matters. They are being decided by the power diplomats, the chiefs of staff, the arms experts who have a vested interest in keeping on repeating the old clichés that we must not relax our arms programmes and that we must all negotiate from strength.

After all the enormous sums spent on defence during recent years, America is now told by the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee that she is no stronger than at the time of Pearl Harbour.

And what about ourselves? What feeling of security have we after having gone in for our huge rearmament programme of £1,500,000,000

In the Editorial article of the Daily Express (August 10) we are told:

"The only question therefore which should now cause concern in Britain is this: Could this country defend herself in the face of bombing attack? And the answer is that Britain could not at present defend herself."

The Editor of the Daily Express has evidently come to the same conclusion that some of us did after listening to the recent defence debate.

He continues:

"An extraordinary state of indifference exists about Britain's tack of defence against uttack.

"Here is a country which might swiftly be paralysed by a few hydrogen or atom bombs; which in recent memory only survived-and only narrowly survived-a very much milder form of attack; and which nevertheless seems content with an obsolete and inclicient air defence system.

"Britain's fighter planes are practically museum pieces. The radar is in many places old fashioned and everywhere undermanned. And missiles whether they are to be shot from the ground or the air are of the last war vintage."

Well, we are now spending £500,000,000 a year on the RAF. The House of Commons, with only a handful of members present, votes the Air Ministry all the money the Secretary of State for Air asks for.

Not wanted: "A Man of Fire"

All that the Sunday Express can suggest is that we need "A Man of Fire." It says:

" Air Minister Lord De L'Isle and Dudley, Defence Minister Lord Alexander, they get nothing done. There is no fire of urgency in their bellies. And a man of fire is most desperately needed if Britons are to be safe in the hydrogen age,"

But how can anyone be safe in the Hydrogen Age except by being without the bombs and the bases which the possessor of the other hydrogen bomb is afraid of and so is preparing to attack.

We only need to fear the hydrogen bomb because Britain has been made the bomber base of the American Air Force in Europe

The last person we want is another man of fire. We have enough of them about already.

P.S.—For a statesmanlike attempt to outline the alternative to war I can strongly recommend Harold Wilson's new book, shortly to be reviewed in Peace News, "The War on World Poverty" (Gollancz 14s.),

I RENOUNCE WAR AND I WILL NEVER SUPPORT OR SANCTION ANOTHER

This pledge, sign:d by each member, is the basis of the Peace Pledge Union. Send YOUR pledge to

P.P.U. HEADQUARTERS Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh Street, W.C.I

August 14, 1953

An exercise dealing with the use of tactical atomic weapons to be called "For and On" will be held by Chief of the Imperial General Staff at the Staff College, Camberley, next week Before a commander can plan for employment of atomic weapons he must be given information . . . including safety restrictions to impose on use near his own troops commanders may be agreeably surprised by the high degree of protection afforded against atomic blast by a modicum of earth. Perhaps the main value of the exercise will be to dispel the fear of the unknown that now surrounds atomic warfare. - Daily Telegraph, August 7, 1953.

THERE are very few people who either have time to think, or perhaps, much inclination to think, of the stupendous folly of modern war.

Yet, those who are concerned in making preparations for atomic war, and examining the problems of training men to take part in it, are continually offering for our information, explanations of such puerile futility that the weakness of their case should be apparent even to the half-witted.

In order to achieve victory in Japan the first atom bomb was used; it had not been tried out beforehand; Bikini and Monte Bello were still to come. This experiment in mass death and disease was one that had a double effect; it raised a kind of moral revulsion in consciences of most people, and it also let loose an appalling fear.

It was one thing to have done this to the Japanese for the laudable purpose of bringing the war to an end, and saving British and American lives, but quite a different thing if, another nation should discover the process, and copy the idea. This might mean that some day Britain would be a Hiroshima, and the United States a Nagasaki.

Hence the panic at the alleged betrayal of the "secret" of the bomb. Yet, no intelligent mind could possibly have entertained the ridiculously unreasonable idea that what one set of people could discover would remain for ever a mystery to another set of people with the same faculties. The Russians are not a nation of mental

deficients, and even before the news of their H-bomb there seemed every reason to assume that they could and probably had manufactured the bomb.

Therefore, the fear of atomic warfare has to be allayed; the dreadful stories of loathsome and agonising diseases resulting from radioactivity, the tales of a quarter of a million dead, and of human beings crawling like obscene lizards with the skin hanging in shreds, have to be "played down."

At one time the British public were informed that a sheet of brown paper would protect them from atomic blast, but it happens that the British public are not quite so gullible as Ministers of the Crown and top-rank Civil Servants seem to think. The "gas-main explosions" became, ultimately, a sort of macabre joke, but that idiotic attempt to deceive people has not been forgotten, and the brown paper nonsense was widely received with the contempt it deserved.

World Government

From page one

by Federal Union and the Crusade for World Government. They have been published in pamphlet form, price 6d., from 20 Buckingham St., London, W.C.2.

The proposals virtually turn the United Nations into a World Government with its own Legislature consisting of two Houses of Parliament, Courts of Justice and police,

The UN police force would enforce the decisions of the UN Courts and, in addition to other duties, act as an inspectorate to ensure that disarmament provisions were not

It would have power to station its members, who would own exclusive allegiance to the United Nations, anywhere in the territory of member states.

The production of all weapons of massdestruction, including atomic-weapons, would he prohibited.

British delegation

A delegation of about 50 will go from Britain, including Lord Boyd Orr, the Rt. Hon. Clement Davies, MP, and 11 other MPs. The Foreign Minister of Denmark will take part in the formal opening of the Conference on Spales August 23

on Sunday, August 23,

Mystery Explosions From Arms Plant

VILLAGERS at Wescott in Buckinghamshire, England, have been complaining about explosions at the nearby Ministry of Supply experimental station.

Blast from the explosions, some of which

went on for a fortnight, cracked walls and ceilings and smashed crockery. Reports from places as far as two nules from the factory say that blast has been felt and damage done

A Ministry spokesman said that villagers would be compensated for damage. But said one villager, "it's not doing our nerves any good either, we don't know when the next lang is coming."

Another woman argued. "We think that people don't complain enough—jt's the only way we will get anything done about it."

It has been replaced, apparently, with "modicum of earth" tale. "Modicum nice word, succinctly defined by the diction "a small quantity!" Considering that Monte Bello bomb, it is now reported, tated 14 square miles, it would seem that anyone within that distance might of upon being buried along with their own modicum, or blown to pieces with it. I is, of course, the protection of the grave

Anyone with "a modicum" of brain of to be able to see through this fradulent str gem to soothe and placate. No doubt placate and purposes are served by the summore of Army Commanders to Camberley from ends of the earth in order to study the mof mass destruction. It appears that formidable gathering of the military hieral are to come thousands of miles and give time, brains and energy to this considerationly. "For'ard on" the holocaust!

But only a lunatic would believe Russia is likely to be frightened out or own war preparations by this bluster, or ordinary British people will be satisfied with safety measures that belong to a world

That there is no defence against weapons more people, and when such exercise these at Camberley are condemned for they are—lessons in total death-dealing—a they are—lessons will have been made to the wards the day when wars will cease mass destruction other than mass destruction becoming more and more obvious to more

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